FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar (*Nominated*): Before the moving of Demand XV I would like to state that Demand XV and XXXIII can be moved together as both of them come under the Industries Department.

The question whether Demand XV and XXXIII can be moved together was put to vote and carried.

Mr. C. Kumara Das (*Director of Industries*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 2,78,636 under Demand XV—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory and Rs. 10,000 under Demand XXXIII—Loans—Industrial Loans.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam, and Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so I wish to make a few observations. I think it will be useful and beneficial to amalgamate the departments of Industry, Agriculture and Co-operation to be placed under a competent Director assisted by an Advisory Board of which the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer should be official members and the representatives from both Houses of the Legislature may be included as non-official members. As is well known, agriculture is the principal industry in the State and as pointed out by the Director of Agriculture, the principle of co-operative cultivation by the consolidation of holdings may well be applied to cottage industries also. This ought to be done especially in view of the marketing facilities. No industry can continue to thrive unless the products manufactured are easily marketed and converted into cash. As the Dewan President stated yesterday evening, there will be an industrial revival throughout the State with the commencement of the supply of power from the Pallivasal Scheme. Then we get electrical power in bulk and it ought to be distributed to various industries. Unless there is a proper institution to take advantage of the bulk supplies and distribute it properly to these cottage industries the anticipated benefit could not be obtained. Therefore, co-operative institutions are necessary to invest sufficient capital for taking power in bulk and to distribute it to various consumers and afford them other facilities which these industries require, and also to the necessary propaganda to stimulate consumption. Industries do require capital and credit facilities. Unfortunately, credit is so rudely shaken in this State, that foreign capital as well as indigenous capital are fighting shy of circulation. We may have any amount of raw material and cheap labour, but unless credit facilities and capital for the starting and conducting of industries are assured progress will be very little,

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Upon the solution for this problem of capital and credit depends the real progress of agriculture and industry. Even though electric power may become cheap, we cannot expect it to be supplied free. Even though labour is cheap we cannot have labour free. It has been proved that the scheme of the Government in giving loans for industrial purposes has not been successful. Even in the issue of loans there have been delays and complaints. Repayments are rare.

President: Are the Industrial Loans ever repaid?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: There are large amount of arrears.

President: I do not know that Industrial Loans are ever repaid.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: It is therefore very wise of the Government to have started the credit Bank with a well-constituted board of directors and an efficient banking expert as the Secretary. I can confidently say that the Credit Bank is functioning very well and will continue to be so in future. It is therefore advisable to assign the function of granting agricultural and industrial loans to the Credit Bank. In doing so, the recommendations of the respective heads of the departments may also be considered by the Bank. I know of one or two instances where some difficulty in the matter of granting industrial loans to small industries has been felt. Applications for grant of loans for starting small industries were received by the Bank, but the Bank was not able to deal with them on account of the want of particulars relating to the nature of the profits that the small industries would be able to make. As it stands the Bank can only look to the repaying capacity of the applicant with special reference to the net income that he would derive from the movable and immovable properties that he possessed.

President: How is it possible to measure the profit earning capacity of the industry?

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: This can be done by making a preliminary enquiry into the potentialities of the industry either by the Industrial Director or by the Agricultural Director.

President: As the honourable member knows that cannot be done without the complete co-operation of the heads of the departments.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: That is exactly why I started my remarks by saying that it is desirable to amalgamate the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industrial Departments with an Advisory Board of which the Land Revenue Commissioner would be the president.

Of course, there is provision in the Credit Bank rules for granting industrial loans. But I find there are very many difficulties in the way of granting industrial loans without proper investigation of the possibilities of the industries and their profit yielding

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.]

capcaity since the applicants' ability for repayment of the loan is also to be ascertained. It is evidently lack of foresight in this particular direction that has caused all the arrears which have now accumulated under industrial loans.

If the granting of loans is arranged on some such basis as shown above, it may facilitate the starting of small industries when the new power, which is now expected, becomes available to the people for starting cottage industries. In course of time, when credit facilities may become easier developments would become quicker but until that time some such arrangements will have to be made.

The sample of products from the Clay Refining Factory exhibited here is found to be very good. This is really a laudable enterprise and if financial aid for such industries is sought for, I am sure, this House will fully support any grant.

Mr. Eric Hall: Sir, I support the demand. I would suggest that industry is veritably the main spring of civilisation. Today, we live in an age of labour unrest not only in Travancore, but throughout the world. This unrest is only natural. The movement of labour is, to my mind as an employer, a movement in the right direction. It shows that the working man also appreciates the greater amenities of life and seeks to get a fair share of those amenities like every one else. The employer is not concerned with keeping the worker from improving his condition but he has to watch the other side of the question, *viz.*, the economic side. His business is to see that his ordinary work goes on, and he expects a reasonable profit out of his concern. As a result of the impasses between the worker and the employer, workman have sought help from Government. They have received that help from this Government as they have received from every Government. This Government, only three and half a years ago, provided them with legislation enabling them to form themselves into unions so that the workman's grievances, or imaginary grievances or desires or aspirations and expression of their ambitions might be put forward to the employer by an organisation. Workmen have a right to press their desires, as well as every body else.

When we come to labour disputes, there is one thing which is lost sight of. A strike benefits nobody. It brings loss to industry, to the country, and to the man in the street. When a strike is threatened the representatives of the workers through their Union should approach the employer and enter into negotiations with them. But what do the workers do now ? They do not use the

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faculty of commonsense and negotiation. Sir, negotiation is the secret of progress. Let them negotiate with the employer and let the employer negotiate with Union. Then you will have no-strike.

This brings me to the main point. It may be that this Government, in amplifying or putting into effect the enactments which have been made from time to time, such as the Trade Unions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Travancore Factory Act and numerous others, may appoint, a Trade Commissioner. Now, Sir, a Trade Commissioner is one who has to arbitrate, give advice and get agreement out of discord and disagreement. That is what is expected of an able Trade Commissioner. I submit that the man who can see both sides of the question in a dispute without bias has not yet been born and I submit that in the appointment of an officer as Commissioner of Labour the greatest care will have to be taken. Only an officer possessing the faculty of seeing both sides of the question so that the workmen and the employer can get justice should be appointed. He must be a man of experience, preferably one who has himself been a worker and who has intimate knowledge of the workers' cause as well as the employers' cause. He should be a man with particular psychological ability so that he may do justice to both sides. It will be difficult, very difficult, to get such a man. I submit that the very best man possible must be appointed. As far as the employers are concerned, they are abused, as capitalists and many other epithets have been hurled at them. I can assure you, Sir, that as an employer nobody would welcome a broad minded fair Labour Commissioner more than I. I shall only be pleased at the appointment of such an officer and I trust that the unions, for which I have respect, will also view the situation in the same light and come to agreement in cases of strike, and make legitimate use of such an officer.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I oppose the demand. Sir, two thoughts come before my mind now. The first thing that I wish to point out is the great interest that the Director and his colleagues take in helping other departments and their activities. You will find this from the first paragraph of the administration report for the Department. The report is very brief. It is interesting reading. It is stated that the Director is a member of the Economic Development Board, the Stores Purchase Committee, and several Committees constituted under the University. Besides, he is also the Chairman of the Committee formed for the Board of Technical Examinations. I wonder whether any Director, however capable he might be, who takes interest in so many committees would ever be able to pay satisfactory attention to his Departmental work. His colleagues are also very much interested in helping others.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: Do these committees meet very often? Has the honourable member investigated how often they meet?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: No. But it is stated that there are several committees organised by the University of which he is a member and so even if the committees do not meet often, I think it would not be possible for the Director to divert his attention solely to this Department because he is a member of so many committees. It is stated that his colleague Mr. Mahadevan, the Geological Assistant, accompanied a party of Geology students from the Presidency College, Madras and showed them various places of geological interest in the State. If the Director and his assistants are making themselves busy only with taking people to the various parts of the State, I wonder how he could devote his attention to the industries in the State. Sir, the Director is also helping a number of other Departments. For example, the Industrial Chemist in the Department was deputed to represent the Department of Industries at the All-India Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition. It is found that they have done some work for the Excise Department. "Considerable improvement in the quality and out turn of salt from the Experimental Pans at Thamaracolam had been effected during the course of the year under review. It may be seen ... ... that the sample of salt scraped at the Experimental pans this year is even more satisfactory than the Bombay salt." This is how they have helped the Excise Department. Because they are engaged in very many things other than their own work, they are not able to bestow proper attention to their Department.

Sir, another thing for which I would congratulate the Department is that they take credit in matters with which they have no real connection. On page 7 of the report, they are referring to the Ceramic Factory and on page 8, the Punalur Paper Mills. I wonder what the Department has to do with these.

Sir, I understand that the Ceramic Factory was under the supervision of sombody else and that the question of clay refining was investigated by that particular Department.

I also congratulate them on another matter, because they take the blame for other things. They take the discredit of the failure of the Rubber Factory. So, they are very fair in apportioning to themselves credit and discredit. I anxiously look to the new schemes proposed by this Department. What are these new schemes? They are really initiated by two companies and these companies submitted their schemes to the Industrial Department. It seems to me therefore that no special purpose is served by this Department and that is why I oppose the motion for the grant.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, this Department can very well be stopped and the work that is now being attended to by them distributed among two or three Departments. Take, for example, the Director of Industries. Here is a company which has to be started for canning industry. It has been often said before this honourable House and outside that this is a very necessary industry. The Director's suggestion regarding this is that the company wants a fairly large area of land where they would grow different kinds of fruits suitable for canning. I ask, Sir, why this suggestion should find favour. Why should the pineapple be grown over a particular area? It is a fruit which is grown all over the State. If anybody wants it he can get it if he announces the fact to the people in the various places in the State. Why should there be a large area set apart for its growth? In fact, Sir, our Punalur pineapple is sent out of the State. Why not ask our Director of Industries to concentrate his attention on this particular thing instead of going to committees and more or less spent the time there uselessly. I am not making any personal remarks about the Director, but I only say that the services of the Director must be made useful to us. This is a very important Department and the Department must work for the real benefit of the people and the Government must make the work of the head of the Department useful to the country. There are two things which the department is doing, inspection of boilers, and research work about which we do not know anything. I asked my friend as to when this department was started, and he told me that it came into being about 25 years ago, so that it is time we celebrate its Silver Jubilee.

What I would therefore suggest is that this department may be closed and its officers given suitable responsible work in other departments. The Director himself may be asked to develop the canning industry in the country; that will be very useful to the people.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I agree, on the main lines, with the opinions expressed by my friend Mr. Kuruvilla. On reading through the report of the department, it is clear that the department has undergone considerable difficulty to fill up these scanty pages of the report; that is evident on the very face of the document. Anybody who reads it might see that. That was the very reason why I thought I might say a word or two about the department.

Sir, certainly, there is no justification, under the present circumstances, for a separate departmental head for this department. It is true that the policy of Government is a drive towards the industrialisation of this country; that cannot be gainsaid. But the department

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

is doing very little in that respect, although Government as a whole are doing a great deal for the development of industries. Recently, the various sections of this department have been transferred to the University, and that is the proper place even for the men still remaining in the department. The present Director himself has been trained for research work, at Government cost. It is sheer waste of talent that he is allowed to neglect research work and is asked to go to various places merely to see what is going on there, and to waste his time in committees that may meet once in a way. It cannot be denied that he is not doing anything particular now.

I remember, Sir, some years ago, he was sent to Ceylon in connection with a cocoanut exhibition. We were all very anxious to know the results of his visit to Ceyon, because we thought it would be profitable for the general public of this State. I think a definite promise was made on the floor of the Legislature that the report of the Director of Industries on his visit to the Ceylon Cocoanut Exhibition would be made available to the members of the Legislature. That promise has not been redeemed yet, and we are still in the dark as to the valuable experiences which might have been gained by our Director of Industries as a result of his visiting the Ceylon Cocoanut Exhibition.

Sir many other points have been so, thoroughly dealt with by my honourable friend Mr. Kuruvilla that I do not wish to traverse the same ground ; I shall anyhow take up the thread and refer to certain other points also.

Sir, there is the Government Sales Depot at Trivandrum. The Sales Depots in other places have been abolished. The total sales in the Trivandrum Sales Depot amounted to Rs. 17,257-18 chs. 13 cash, in 1112, while in 1113 the total sales amounted to only Rs. 6,482-10 chs. 5 cash. The reason given for the fall is that, while till 1113 the Jail Department was buying its yarn requirements from this Sales depot, from 1113, such yarn requirements were being purchased direct by the department ; and by making the necessary deduction out of the total sales in 1112, it is made out that there has been an actual increase of sales in 1113, to the extent of Rs. 653 odd. Somehow, it has been argued, desperately as it were, that the continuance of the Sales Depot was justifiable.

Sir, the institution need not be a profit-making concern if it is intended merely to exhibit Travancore products, like an industrial museum, like our Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial. But I cannot certainly understand the existence of the present Sales Depot which does not really serve any useful purpose.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, I fully agree with the view that there is no necessity for continuing a separate Industrial Department. For that, it must show better work, at least a few hours' honest work every day for everyone now employed in the department. Otherwise the present incumbents of the department can be distributed to other useful departments and good work extracted from them. I fully agree with that view, Sir.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : I also oppose the demand. In doing so, I wish to speak a word regarding the resucitation of the dead Rubber Factory contemplated by Government. Sir, this factory was started as a result of the sudden outburst of industrial activity on the part of Government, a few years back. Even when the demand for necessary allotment was before the Legislature, the non-official members were unanimously of opinion that the Rubber factory as proposed and planned would not be a success as was fondly hoped by Government. Many explanations might be offered for its failure ; but to me it appears that the main cause was the vesting of the administrative control and supervision of the factory with the Director of Industries who, so far as the manufacture of rubber goods is concerned, was a layman like every one of us.

President : Is it suggested that the factory did very well as long as the expert was in charge of it, and that it began to fail the moment the Industries Director began to supervise its working ?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : I am in the dark, Sir, as to whether there is at present any Rubber Expert in the Director's Office.

President : There was an Expert when the Factory was started.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : It was due to the clash of interest and jurisdiction between that Expert and the Director of Industries, that the Factory ceased to work on proper lines. My suggestion is that a real, experienced Expert must be got down ; Let a foreigner, preferably a Japanese or a Jew as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor would readily and very sympethetically suggest, and let him be given complete and unfettered control and supervision over the factory. In other words, Sir, the Rubber Factory must function as an independent unit directly under Government. I would pointedly urge that the Government do not repeat the folly of taking the factory with the Industries Department, which, at present, has as its head a layman with respect to the knowledge of working a factory.

Coming to the question of industrialisation of the State and the activities of the Industries Director in that direction, much has been said by the previous speakers. I did not take the trouble of going through the administration report of the department, because

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

I know more or less—for that matter, everyone in the country knows—the kind of work the department must have been doing. I may however speak a word or two about the attitude of the present Director towards industrial schools started by private agencies. I may quote just one instance. In the Neyyattinkara taluk, one of the taluks in my constituency, is notoriously backward in industrial organisations, one gentleman has started an industries school, *viz.*, the St. Joseph's Industrial School. The predecessor of the present Director of Industries accorded sanction to open the institution. After the present Director took charge of the department, he was approached with the request that he should inspect the institution. After repeated requests, he was gracious enough to visit the institution once or twice ; and he was also kind enough to make a satisfactory note in the inspection diary. He recorded the opinion that the institution was working satisfactorily. Last year having expended all the capital at his disposal, the organiser of the institution approached the Director of Industries for financial help from Government; and having got disappointed, he memorialised to Government. I understand that actually a deputation waited upon the Dewan, and that the assurance was given that, when the finances of the State improved Government would render financial aid. A couple of months back, when that gentleman approached the Director of Industries, he was completely taken aback to find that the Dirctor was not able even to recollect that there was such an institution in Neyyattinkara, although he had himself inspected it twice and recorded that it was working satisfactorily. Suffice it to say that the Director actually stated that until and unless the gentleman applied for permission to start an institution of the kind he would not get any help from Government. That is one instance. Sir, I do not wish to multiply instances.

Sir, in my constituency, there are some weaving schools. I must take this opportunity of referring to the vandalistic acts of the Director of Industries in indiscriminately reducing the grants awarded to these institutions. At the rate he is progressing I am sure there will be no industrial institution in that area, after a year or two.

Sir, I have absolutely no grudge or personal animosity towards the Director. He is an amiable good-natured gentleman ; I like him for that. But, as Director of Industries, he is lamentably lacking in driving force. Therefore, I would submit, Sir, that unless, there be a rule or convention, or that the Government owns a particular fascination to have the show of a separate Industries

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

depart ment, I would suggest that this department may with consummate advantage be absorbed into the Development Department. Now, fortunately, Sir, we have as our Development Commissioner, an officer with dynamic energy, with an expert skill in industrial organisation and a driving force all his own.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: do we have a development Commissioner now?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: I am sorry, Sir; I meant the Director of Development, Mr. Kamesam.

My suggestion is that the present Industries Department should be tacked on to the department of the director of Development.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I extend my heartfelt sympathies to the Director of Industries; I support his Demand.

The main industry in the State is the coir industry. Instead of going in pursuit of new industries, it would be much better if the Director of Industries would revive our old industries and improve the existing ones. Sir, the coir industry is mainly a cottage industry. The major portion of our labourers are engaged in it, so that if it thrives, the country will have peace; we would not have any troubles from labour organisation.

Sir, the main difficulty with regard to this industry is that, between the real producer and the consumer, namely, the foreign markets, there are a number of middlemen who take away all the profits. The producer is poor and has to eke out his existence by selling every day the coir yarn he is able to make; naturally he takes it to the village merchant and sells it for whatever it fetches. None of these village merchants is in a position to invest more than Rs. 2 or 3 at a time, so that they too are not able to buy and stock large quantites of yarn. These village merchants go to the bigger merchants of the nearest town and sell the yarn at some small profit. The town-merchant is able to invest up to Rs. 200 or 300 only, so that he too cannot keep large stocks of coir yarn These town-merchants take their stocks of yarn to Alleppey and sell them at some profit to the Gujerati or European Capitalists at Alleppey. And, it is these Gujerati, or European Capitalists at Alleppey who actually export our coir to foreign markets.

Sir, during certain seasons the coir yarn does not fetch a good price. So, what is necessary is an arrangement by which coir could be stocked to be sold at the season when it fetches good price. I would suggest to Government the establishment of a Central Warehouse at Alleppey, under Government supervisiou and control, where the producers of coir yarn can deposit standardised quality of yarn and obtain warrants which could be used as negotiable warrant raising money from banks at low rates of interest.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : Who is to standardise the yarn ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Government ; because, it is only on their certificate as to the quality of the yarn that banks will advance money on the warrants. If such warehouses are organised, there will be greater facilities for the free flow of money into the hands of these petty dealers and also the producers. This will improve the principal industry of the State.

Another matter which I may bring to the notice of the Director of Industries is a small industry in Kuttanad which can thrive very well. Some two months back the Financial Secretary to Government and the Chief Secretary to Government took me with them to the High Ranges when they were on a visit to that place. Sir, I found there a lot of coolies with *karumkamblies* over their heads to keep themselves free from rains and cold. Sir, there is some sort of a hold-all manufactured in our places with screwpine. It could be utilised as a very good umbrella, at the same time as a bedding or as a suit-case. A mat-like thing made of screwpine can be put over the head during rains. One can lie inside its fold and cover oneself with it. It is a very good thing which my friend Mr. Hall would like, if he sees it and he will patronise by getting it for his labourers. I request that the Director of Industries would see one of these. If that is introduced in the High Ranges, a lot of workmen in our places, who are mostly Pulayas, would be benefited.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : പുല്ലിൽ എന്തു പറയുന്ന സാധനം റെയിൻകോട്ടിനെപ്പോലെ ഇരിക്കുന്നില്ലെ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: റെയിൻകോട്ടിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ നല്ലതാണു്.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I also oppose the demand. I do not want to make it appear that it is a vote of censure on Mr. Kumara Das. It is inevitable, perhaps. These several years more or less as a matter of courtesy in this House this Demand has been passed. I do not say that it is the fault of any particular Director of Industries. The department is so constituted. I do not think that the same Department in the neighbouring Presidency also is working on any lines dissimilar to that of the Department of Industries in this land. The difficulty was that a lot of experts had been dumped into it. The Director from time to time was one who could not supervise the work of all the experts. The Government had not the technical knowledge to demand work. Therefore they were carrying on their snug existence and it was only occasionally that they had trouble at this fag-end of the year on the floor of the House.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Now, when we are devising all means to effect economies in all branches of the administration, it is certainly high time that something should be done on the lines proposed by Mr. Kuruvilla and Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. That the Government also have no great concern for this department is seen from the Administration Report of the department where the Government evidently give credit to the Department for the working of the Sassoon Mills and the Punalur Paper Mills! I believe that some of these experts could be made use of in consultation with the University, because as a man with wide humanitation sympathies, I do not propose in this rainy month that these experts should be summarily sent away.

President: Added to it there are contracts.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Yes, Sir, I am aware of them. Then I come to the question of the trade agency. It seems that the Government are contemplating to incorporate an association in consultation with the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce and Kera Karshaka Bus. I do not want to say anything in disparagement of these associations or corporations; and yet, I am afraid that Government are going on the wrong track again in forming an association of this sort. Our experience in the direction of advertising our goods has not been very encouraging in the past. Therefore I propose that the Government should be pleased to encourage non-official associations in the different cities of India. There are many Travancoreans resident in the important cities of India. I know of an association in Bombay called the Travancore Association and there is no fear that they are identifying themselves with any politicial movement. I speak from experience. I tried to get them interested in politics but they resisted it and said that they were getting Government publications and as such they could not lend their name for politics. If Government would be pleased to make use of the voluntary services of hundreds of young men who have formed similar institutions in different parts of India for advertising our things, for canvassing orders and for making our wares known to the people in those parts, I think a great deal will have been achieved. Similarly, outside India also there are many people who are acquainted with Travancore. There are our European pensioners in different parts of the British Empire, in Australia, in Great Britain and Ireland, possibly in Newzealand also. In different parts of the British Empire we have got ex-officers of this Government who are enjoying pensions. If the Government can get them interested in the work, in an honarary capacity or with a small honorarium, of the trade agents, certainly we will not be repeating the experience of Bombay.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi.]

Then I pass on to the question raised by Mr. Hall regarding the attitude of the Government and the employers towards the labour unions. Sir, I want to make it plain that I am fully aware that I and most of my colleagues here represent the landed interests of the country. Therefore, our predilections towards labour are much the same as those of Mr. Hall. I am indeed glad to appreciate the attitude of enlightened employers like Mr. Hall towards labour unions. But I am afraid, Sir, that the subordinates of the several Departments of the State have not appreciated the changed outlook. They have not really understood the policy of Government in the matter. The Government by bringing the most up-to date legislation on labour have evinced an enlightened attitude towards labour questions, but the departments which come into frequent contact with the people create an impression that the Government have some veiled animosity against trade unions and their workers. I do not want to create a controvertial atmosphere; yet, I want to impress upon the Government that they must issue a circular to the departments, the Police and the Magistracy, that Government are interested in seeing the development and the proper functioning of the trade unions and that they are not at all interested in seeing the subordinates of the departments allying themselves with a class of employers who are evidently not represented by Mr. Hall. Certainly, they are mostly Indian employers who do not as a class show the same broadmindedness as the European employers. In some places there is the complaint that the police and the magistrates are unnecessarily interfering with the work of the trade unions and that simply to oblige certain Indian employers who start work with little capital and equipment, they persecute the trade unions.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാനും ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി അനന്തശിവയ്യർ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുൻപാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽനിന്ന് അല്പം വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരഭിപ്രായമാണ് എനിക്കുള്ളതു്. പുതിയ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോൽസാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ പഴയതിനെ നന്നാക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ മറെറാരു പുതിയ വ്യവസായത്തെ അദ്ദേഹം പുണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഈ അടുത്തദിവസം ആലപ്പുഴവച്ചു് ഒരു ജപ്പാൻ സ്ത്രീ അര ചക്രംകൊടുത്തു ഒരു കരിമ്പിൻതുണ്ടു വാങ്ങിച്ചു് തിന്നുന്നതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടു. അതു തിന്നതിനുശേഷം അതിന്റെ പുറത്തുള്ള തോടുകൊണ്ടു് കുട്ടയും

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ചവച്ചുതുപ്പിയ സാധനംകൊണ്ട് വിശേഷതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു മാലയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും ഞാൻ കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. സാമർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ഒരാളിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ എന്തു സാധനം കിട്ടിയാലും അതിനെ വിശേഷതരത്തിലുള്ള മറെറാരു സാധനമായി മാറ്റുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു കഴിയും. ഇവിടെ ഇതിലേക്കു ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഉണ്ടാക്കി ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിൽ ഗവേഷണങ്ങളും പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഞാൻ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി അനവധി നൂതന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. എത്രയോലക്ഷം രൂപക്കുള്ള കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങളാണ് ജപ്പാനിൽനിന്നും ആണ്ടുതോറും ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നുള്ളകാര്യം നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുന്നതു്, വളരെ കൈത്തൊഴിലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അതിസാർത്ഥ്യമുള്ള ചെറുപ്പക്കാർ ധാരാളമായി കുഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു പരിശീലനം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പുതിയതായി വല്ലതും നമ്മുടെ ഡയക്ടർക്കു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ്. എതാനും കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുൻപു് ബോട്ടിൽ യാത്രചെയ്യുന്ന ആളുകൾ ചവറു പ്രദേശത്തുവന്നാൽ അവിടത്തെ ദുർഗന്ധംകൊണ്ടു ശ്വാസംമുട്ടുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുവന്നതു്. മാത്രമല്ല. ആ പ്രദേശം സാധാരണയാത്രക്കാരുടേയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയൊ സന്ദർശനത്തിനു പാത്രമായിരുന്നതുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നാകട്ടെ മുന്നാറിനെക്കാൾ വിശിഷ്ടമായ രീതിയിൽ ജനബാഹുല്യത്തോടുകൂടി അനേകതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുനടത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു പ്രദേശമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അടുത്തകാലത്തു് അവിടെയുള്ള മണൽകൊണ്ടു എറവും വിശിഷ്ടമായ ചില സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് വൻതോതിലുള്ള ചില വ്യവസായശാലകൾ നിർമ്മിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോൾ സമുചിതമായ രീതിയിൽ അവ നടത്തപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ തെക്കെയറ്റംമുതൽ വടക്കെയറ്റംവരെ കിടക്കുന്ന ജലാശയത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന കക്കാ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു വലിയ സമ്പത്തുതന്നെയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെല്ലാം സാധിക്കാമെന്നു നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ശരിയായി പറഞ്ഞാൽ, കക്കാ അതിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു ഇതുവരെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെട്ടത്താതെ വളരെ നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് നിസംശയമാകുന്നു. അതും മണലുംകൂടി

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[Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.]

ചേത്താൽ മാർബിൾപോലെയുള്ള മിനുസമായ ഇഷ്ടികകളും റെസ്റ്റാണ്ടുകളിൽ സാധാരണ കാണപ്പെടുന്ന മേശക്കല്ലുകളും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതു്, ഈ ഭിത്തിയിൽ കാണുന്ന പ്ലാസ്റ്ററിലെ മിനുസത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ തന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിന്റെ തീരത്തു് ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടു കൊവാപ്പറേറിവു് സൊസൈറ്റികളുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി യന്ത്രങ്ങൾവച്ചു് ആ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ വിശേഷമാതിരിയിലുള്ള കമ്മായവും അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള മറ്റു സാമാനങ്ങളും അവിടെ ധാരാളമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും അവ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ സാധാരണ കാണപ്പെടുന്ന പുട്ടിൽ വ്യവസായം ഏറ്റവും നിഷ്പ്രയാസമായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താവുന്നതാണു്.

Mr.M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar : മെംബർതന്നെ, കൊയ്ത്തിന്റെ അവസരത്തിൽ അതു ഉപയോഗിക്കാറില്ലെ ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ധാരാളം ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ടു്.

കൊയ്ത്തുകാലത്തു് കളങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണയായി വെക്കാറുള്ള മാടങ്ങളിൽ ഈ പുട്ടിലുകൾ ധാരാളമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ടു് അതുമെത്തക്കുപകരം നമുക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കൊള്ളാവുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാകുന്നു. ടൗണിൽപോകുന്ന ചെറിയ കുട്ടികൾക്കു മഴക്കാലത്തു് ഒരു ഫാൻസിയായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യാം. മി. അനന്തശിവയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അവർക്കു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾവച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. അതിവിശിഷ്ടമായ കൈ ഉറകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും തഴ ഉപയോഗപ്പെട്ടാൽ ധാരാളം സാമാനങ്ങൾ കേടുകൂടാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഉള്ള വട്ടികളും ഇതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കാം. വളരെ ലഘുവായി സാധിക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായമാണിതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്തു എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വ്യവസായശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : There is an institution, is there not, Mr. Director ?

Mr. C. Kumara Das : There is a school.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : പലസംഗതികളും ഇങ്ങനെ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ വായിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയു എന്നല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവമുണ്ടാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽത്തന്നെ ഒരു വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടർ പെൻഷൻ പറ്റി പോയിട്ടും ഒരു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: നമ്മുടെ വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ടർ ധാരാളം വ്യവസായ വാഗ്ദാനം തന്നിട്ടില്ലെ നാട്ടുകാക്ക് ?

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തി അതിന്റെ ഫലങ്ങൾ യഥാകാലം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തികാണുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the demand. Various criticisms have been levelled against the department by the previous speekers. Steps have to be taken to correct mistakes, if any, and the idea should not be to end the department but to mend it. It cannot be said that this department has attained perfection. It is only in its infant stage. Even the idea of industrialisation in British India did not originate long ago. It is true there may be defects in the working of any department in its infant stage expecially in this department. The several experts may not be able to turn out successful results in expected times. This department has to conduct a good deal of research work so as to get satisfactory results. That will involve a lot of money as well as a good number of years. Under these circumstances, to level a series of charges against this department at its infant stage, I think, is not justifiable. If at all any criticisms have been made against the department they have to be viewed as suggestions for the improvement of the department. It is in this view, that I have to bring to the notice of the Director certain facts regarding the development of minerals in the State.

I will first speak about the prospecting work of mica with reference to the statistics in the Administration Report. It seems that sufficient attention is not paid to find out where this important mineral mica is available in the State. The comparative statement showing the quantity of minerals exported from the State during 1112 and 1113 shows that the exports in 1113 increased only by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

56 lbs. From this it could be gathered that the department is not paying sufficient attention for finding out the existence of mica. During the course of interpellations on this subject, the Director was not able to give us definite details. Neither does he nor his subordinates seem to have visited the places where mica is known to be obtainable. The departmental report says about prospecting work in these terms.

> "The Geological Assistant made a preliminary examination of the various mica occurrences and was followed by a determination of the porspects of six of them in Kalkulam and Vilavancod taluks. The results obtained were hopeful and encouraging ....."

This goes to show that the enquiry was conducted only on a very small scale and in a very smaller area. Anybody or a casual observer who travels through parts of Devicolam, Munar or Pallivasal or Chitrapuram can easily find pieces and blocks of mica in larger quantities on the road side. An ordinary man if engaged for collecting mica found in North Travancore would have collected much more than what the departmental expert has collected in 1113. In view of the fact that it is available in very large quantities in the parts referred to above, namely in northern parts of Travancore, my submission is that a detailed enquiry has to be conducted. It is said that the medicinal properties of the water in the Periyar is due to the presence of mica in large quantities. Mica is seen clearly in the Periyar river at Alwaye and Neriamangalam. It is said that mica available in North Travancore is of a superior quality. The fact that mica has got medicinal properties cannot be denied. Under these circumstances, I think that mica has a great future. It is very easy for the Industries Department to take up the question of investigation of mica occurrences within the State. Money spent for this purpose would be a sound investment.

Another mineral that could be obtained in greater quantities is iron. I asked a series of questions to the Director about the places where that is available; but he was not able to say in what places that could be available. In all these cases my point is that the department is not devoting its attention sufficiently and properly on investigation side. For instance, I know that iron ore exists in large quantities in the Taluks of Kunnathunad, Muvattupuzha and other places. 25 years back, blacksmiths of those parts used to extract iron from the iron ores available in those places for making of implements like knife spade, plough, etc. It is only very recently I understand blacksmiths go to shops to purchase iron because iron is being sold at cheap prices. I made enquiries whether iron ores are available anywhere there in larger quantities. An old man, a blacksmith, of 75 with whom I had a talk and who

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

belong to Kunnatnad told me of his personal experience that in former days there were every facilitiy for taking iron from ores available in those areas. There is a particular place called Irapuram in Kunnathunad Taluk which derives its name from the existence of large quantities of iron. Irapuram is the place where iron is found. The word Iyas is the sanskrit term for iron. In Moovattupuzha, people who go to hill sides are reminded by telling them, do not fall into Terkuli, meaning iron ore pits. An easy way of finding out the places where iron is available is said to be places where gooseberry tree prospers. Iron is used to a small extent in the preparation of *lahiums*, *arishtams*, and *grithams*. For that purpose Puranaghattam (iron ore) which is available in various places in the said taluk is used after purifying the same scientifically by native physicians. I think that there is sufficient scope for the development of iron industry in the State. Now with the advent of power at cheap rate, the development of this iron industry could be done on a commercial scale. In portions of Thrikkakara also, it is said iron ores exist. The Department of Industries should set its mind to develop this industry on a very large scale.

In the eastern part of Thodupuzha, we find people bringing to the market 'valkalam' for sale. From the *arangali* tree, the bark is taken and finest neriathu is made out of it. It is said that Rishis of old were using it. I would draw the attention of the Director to these matters and request him to find out in what all ways improvement could be had. It is for the Director of Industries to see in what all ways the raw materials collected from the country could be utilised for making finished products and then export them on a commercial scale. By doing so, the poor people also would be benefited to a greater extent, in that there will be less of unemployment among them.

Mr. T. K. Kitten (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) : സർ, വ്യവസായ വകുപ്പിലേക്കും വ്യവസായ ലോണിലേക്കും കൂടി ക,വ വ,ന്നന്ന ശ്രമാ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. യാതൊരു തക്കവും കൂടാതെ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപയോഗമില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രതിപാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. മി. കരുവിള ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമായി എന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിന്റെ ജൂബിലി ആഘോഷിക്കണമെന്നും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെച്ചിലവുകൂടി ചെയ്തിട്ടു ജൂബിലി ആഘോഷിക്കാമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. Kumara Das : I feel that I should like to congratulate myself on the speeches that have been made here, for two reasons. One is that this department has inspired the largest number of members to oppose the demand. That shows the interest of the members in this department and its working. The other is that this department has been given the status of a major department, because, it has been given more than one hour for the purpose of discussion.

President : That was because there were two demands for discussion in this House.

Mr. C. Kumara Das : The two items are generally never moved together. I consider Sir, that the members regarded this department as of such importance as to have a two hours discussion and it must have been with that idea that they asked for taking the two items together.

Mr. Krishna Aiyar was talking about the grant of loans and also about the amalgamation of the department with a sort of Board. I am not concerned with the formation of a Board of that kind, because, I must concern myself with questions that affect this department. In the matter of industrial loans, certain special facilities are given to those people who are carrying on industries. The amounts that are being disbursed as industrial loans are so small that it would not be fair to ask the Credit Bank to devote its time to investigate those small industries and then give them small loans. The second point is that, in addition to the special facilities that are being given to industrial loan holders, the department is always inspecting those places where the industries are carried on and gives them advice and also sees that the money that has been given to them is spent for the particular purpose for which the loan was granted. It is not the question of the grant of loan that is important, but it is the question of seeing as to how the money is being expended and also helping the industries to develop themselves. For these reasons, I am of the opinion that it is not advisable to burden the Credit Bank with the grant of these small loans. On the other hand, as Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said, it will be very useful if the advice of the department is given in the case of large loans which large industries ask for. I may say that the department is always ready and willing to render whatever help that may be necessary in the investigation of industries for which loans are being asked.

As regards the question of labour, I am very grateful to Mr. Eric Hall for the very clear way in which he set forth the relations that should exist between labour and capital. It is gratifying to find that we have in our midst, enlightened capitalists and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

enlightened employers, who do very much for the interests of labour and capital. Several Acts have been passed by this House and the other House. It is devoutly hoped that, by the working of those Acts, it will be possible to bring about more cordial relations between capital and labour. Government are taking proper steps in this direction. After all, the development and prosperity of the industries depend as much upon the help rendered by labour as upon the use that we make of capital. Some of the criticisms that were levelled by Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai and another honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla in regard to the question of participation in committees by the departmenal head, require an explanation. The partaking in committees is not peculiar to the Director of Industries. The head of every department has to function in some committee or other. The time taken by me in such committees is not so much as to hinder my legitimate work in the department. It does not unduly interfere with the legitimate work of departmental heads. That point cannot be supported. The extra work done by me in committees does not hinder my devoting my full attention to the work of this department.

Reference was made to the industries that are being promoted by this department. I was surprised to find that Mr. Kuruvilla had not taken the trouble to enquire into what sort of work it being done by the department. About new schemes he said that certain companies had some information in their possession. Well, certain companies put forward proposals to start some industry or other. Let me examine what the department has to do with them. Several schemes come before the department or Government for approval. Those schemes have to be gone into thoroughly and every detail concerning their working has to be worked out. It is not merely for the benefit of the industry that such a procedure has to be adopted but also as a matter of the declared policy of the Government, the scheme has to be examined. To see whether the industries require any sort of concession or help from Government, a thorough investigation has to be made into the schemes for the information of Government.

Take the case of the canning industry referred to in this House for instance. The enquiries in respect of this industry have been going on for nearly two years. That industry is to be run by the Cape Canning Company, Ltd. It proposes to deal not merely in fruits but it is a comprehensive concern which will address itself to the canning of fish, flour, nuts, butter, meat and many other allied things. Before Government could give their approval for the starting of such schemes and also give the concessions they asked for, it was very necessary that all the details were gone into by the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. Kumara Das.]

department of Industries. As a matter of fact, before the lands they had applied for could be handed over to those people for the purpose of cultivating the fruits the site had to be inspected and the scheme had to be considered in its relation to our land; in addition, the details of the machinery to be installed by them with respect to their industry required to be examined. These are very important matters which should be carefully looked after by the department.

About the canning of fruits, Mr. Kuruvilla said that there is ample supply of pineapples in this country, and that if the Government take up this industry, the department will have sufficient work to do. There is a great deal of misconception about the quantity of things available in our State. If you go to a market, perhaps in the month of May or June, you will find more cart loads of pineapple than you could profitably make use of. If you go in the month of April or say August, you may not get a single fruit. It is true that pineapple grows in abundance in the land. But they grow in certain areas and in certain seasons only they can be had in abundance. Suppose the fruits are collected together and brought into a factory for treatment, we shall find, in the first instance that the material is so much, that the factory, with its limited resources may be not able to tackle it all. There will be work of this pressing nature for two months in the year and for the rest of the year, the factory will be idle. Only during seasons, the factory will have sufficient work. That is a point for consideration. There are seasons when there is work in the factory and there are non-seasons when the factory has to remain idle. In other words, there will not be sufficient scope for the business being carried on, on a regular factory system.

Let us examine the position of Government in relation to this Canning Company. The Government will give the necessary land for the cultivation of fruit. The concern has to cultivate the fruit in such a way that they can extend the period of production for longer than 2 months. Then they have to see that the fruits produced do not perish. As soon as they are collected they have to be treated. Fruits are of the kind of articles which will perish within a few days of their collection. There should not be too much at one time and little or nothing afterwards. The only thing is to find a way whereby the crops could be cultivated in such a way as to extend the period of production. It is not possible in the case of pineapple to extend it throughout the year. But still if a sort of rotational method is adopted that the products can be extended for about six months. And to do this a very large area is necessary.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

It is for that purpose that a large area is given. It is not enough to depend upon local supplies which are neither steady nor of long duration. Whatever local supplies are available will be taken advantage of by the Company.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know what he means by rotational method of cultivation?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: It takes about eight months for the plant to grow from the suckers and bear fruit. If you plant in January, in the eighth month, that is in August, you get the fruit. If you plant in February you get the fruit in September. But you cannot do it indefinitely. However, by that method we can extend the period of production from about 4 to 6 months.

Then about research work. I suppose the department may be blamed to some extent. Sufficient publicity is not given to the work so that every body is made to know about it. The reason is that the researches are of a highly technical nature and they cannot be appreciated by the ordinary man. Whatever is done is published but not everything is made available to the public. Whoever seeks advice from us is supplied with the information required. But the publications are not broadcasted. That is why much may not be known about the department's work in this line.

A great deal has been done in the manufacture of salt in the salt factories. A few years ago, the proportion of sodium chloride in the salt produced in our factories was so low when compared with the salt produced in Bombay that very few people were willing to use the salt produced here. But as the result of the work that was done in the laboratory and the field by the department, the salt that is manufactured in our factories has been improved to such an extent that import of foreign salt has almost come to nil. Again in the Excise Department, there was a complaint that sweet toddy was being mixed with fermented toddy by the shopkeepers and so the revenue of the department was going down. Sweet toddy could be tapped without paying license fee. The matter was referred to the Industries Department. The department investigated into the matter and we were able to suggest to the Excise Department certain simple tests whereby it could be immediately known whether it is sweet toddy or adulterated toddy.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മധുരക്കള്ള് കേടുകൂടാതെ പാകപ്പെടുത്തി അയക്കാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു സാധിക്കുമോ?

Mr. C. Kumaradas: Investigations are being made and we are in communication to find out whether it could be done. Another research was in connection with the preservation of ginger.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr C. Kumara Das.]

Again the electrical department asked us whether we could find a method of clarifying the lubricating oil, which was being discarded after use. We were able to advise them as to how to clarify and use the oil with a slight admixture of the original uncontaminated oil.

Then about my deputation to the Cocoanut Exhibition in Ceylon. I may inform the honourable member that a report was actually published some four or five years ago.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether a copy was placed on the table of the Legislature or whether copies have been sent to the members of the Legislature?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: I do not know. It happened 4 or 5 years ago.

President: Are copied available?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir.

Then about the Sales Depot. When it was opened, it was with the definite idea of advertising the cottage industries. The intention was not to make a profit. But whatever return was available would be gladly taken. But the primary idea was to advertise cottage industries and it has been going on in such a way that we have now 70 to 80 professional men and cottage industry workers who actually exhibit their products and sell them through the Sales Depots. We take a small commission. But Government's prime concern is not the profit. It is with a view to advertise our cottage industries that the Sales Depot is conducted.

Then about the Rubber Factory. It was said by Mr. Krishna Pillai that it was as a result of clash of interests between the Director and the Rubber Expert that the factory became a failure. It is far from the truth. There was never a clash between the Expert and the Director. At the begining it was under the official control of the Industries Department. There was the public opinion that as far as possible private enterprise should be helped. So Government gave it over to a private enterprise. The department cannot at all be held responsible for its present state of affairs. Any way, as the Dewan-President has said in the Joint Session of the Assembly and the Council, steps are being taken to revive the factory.

Mr. Krishna Pillai was talking about the present Director's opposition to starting of industrial schools. I may say that the lion's share of the grants from the dapartment is being received by the institutions conducted in Mr. Krishna Pillai's cotstituency. There are about 30 or 35 schools which receive grants.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that there is no other industry except weaving in that constituency?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: There are in the whole State only five institutions which do not teach weaving. Of these one is in the member's constituency. Of the weaving schools more than half are situated in that one constituency. I do not know how the representative of such a constituency could complain that grants are not given to industrial schools in his constituency. He has been complaining that I have been reducing grants. If grants are reduced they are for very good reasons. About the particular school which has not been given grant I may state that it is simply because it has not satisfied the conditions of the Technical Education Code.

I am very thankful to Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar for the suggestion about puttils. I shall look into the thing myself and see what could be done at Devicolam and Peermade.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): May I know whether he will consider the suggestion for the manufacture of headdress out of arecanut leaves for the labouring classes?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: I shall see what could be done about it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether example is not better than precept?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: About the reviving of existing industries to the neglect of new ones I think that we should consider both. We should pay attention to both the existing industries as well as new industries.

About the middlemen in the market. That question is engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. Chandy Mukkadan said that various things could be made out of shells. We are quite aware of it. There seems to be great scope here for lime and brick. If somebody would take up the industry there is scope for success. As to the amount of shells available here, there is no definite information. For starting a factory for the manufacture of cement at least 20,000 tons of shells should be necessary. When we think in terms of the order of 20,000 tons a year, it will be seen that is not likely that we shall have that amount from our lakes regularly for a long time.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഏതെല്ലാം ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ കക്ക ഉണ്ടെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചു ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. Kumara Das: No definite information is available. Then about minerals. I know that mica is found in several places in Travancore. From the Administration Report it will be seen that we are trying to find out in what all places it is found. We have seen that it is found in certain parts of Devicolam.

President: Do you get sheet mica in Devicolam?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether any survey has been conducted?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: No. I have seen it here and there. If honourable members give us information about mica or any other minerals it will help us a great deal. Since last February we have been doing intensive work in that direction.

Then about iron. Not only in Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha but also in several other places there are vestiges of extinct furnaces where iron was smelted. But it was smelted on a very small scale. The knowledge so far available of minerals does not indicate the possibility of an iron smelting industry on any large scale and unless this industry is carried on on a large scale it has very little chance of success.

President: There has been a certain amount of cris-cross-thinking and some misconception regarding the out-look of the Industries Department and the function that it may usefully discharge. It seems to be pretty clear that no Industries Department which seeks to do anything, commercial is likely to come to much good. The proper function of the Industries Department should be two fold; firstly, statistical, namely, the collection of data and material for the purpose of enabling Government to decide upon the proper industries to be started, where they could be started, how they could be encouraged and under what conditions and subject to what precautions they could be financed and if so to what extent. The second function of the Industries Department should be, pure reasearch work. Honourable Members have spoken of mica. The attention of Government was drawn to the occurrence in this State of three substances in regard to the investigation of which steps might usefully be taken. One was limestone, without which the foundation of a cement industry in this State is not possible. It is engaging the attention of Government primarily and the Industries Department has been asked to look into this matter; and certain additions were made to the Geological staff for the purpose of concentrating on limestone, mica and graphite. Honourable members need not to be reminded that if the Department of Industries and the Government do nothing more than initiate a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

proper cement factory in the State, the department and the Government would have done very good work indeed. In connection with our road-making and the possibilities and potentialities of the transport scheme, and in connection with a hundred other ways in which cement could be and should be utilised in the State, even if we merely rest content with the production of cement that we require for our own purposes, the attempt is worth concentrating upon. But we must understand that this would be impossible unless there is a very careful and comprehensive research as to the occurrence of limestone in sufficient quantities. The Industries Department, would work in conjunction with the geological staff on this problem. So far as mica is concerned, in certain parts of Travancore you get what is called the crimson variety of mica which is superior to the rather yellowish green variety which is found in the Nellore District in the Central Provinces and elsewhere. It was assumed that India does not produce the crimson variety of mica which is of a superior type. We have fortunately traces of that variety of mica in Travancore. Whether those traces are sufficient to make industrial use of, whethar such mica is prevalent in sufficient quantities for export purposes, that matter is engaging the attention of Government ; and in regard to that the operation and labours of the Geological staff of the Industries Department would be utilised.

Another most important development is the occurrence of graphite in the State. Graphite is increasingly becoming important from the point of view of armaments. Graphite occurs in the State, and the only question is whether it could be commercially exploited. The reason why I am mentioning these products is for the purpose of indicating that a properly constituted Industries Department, devoted mainly to the narrow and somewhat unambitious programme that I have indicated, namely, statistics research might be and should be of the greatest value and utility to a Government which has a policy of industrialisation before it. But then arises a very important question indeed to which sufficient advertence is not paid, and that is the harnessing of capital, of local capital, to make use of the results of the researches of Government departments.

Something was said of cottage industries and large scale works as canning, and screwpine products. Take any one of these, say screwpine. At the risk of repeating what I said two years ago at a meetnig of the Legislature, it was when Their Highnesses were in England that screwpine specimens were deposited in many important shops in London and Paris as a matter of advertisement. The result was that there was a speedy demand for screwpine articles, and a Travancorean who is now in Bikanir, started a school

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

a small manufactory ; and she produced fine things. The things that she produced could be sold at a large profit, and they were actually sold very profitably but only in small limited quantities to some selected persons. A very distinguished visitor came to Travancore. He wanted some dozens of a certain variety of screwpine article. He was told that it would take some months to supply him with those articles. And with such an answer any demand would vanish. That is what is happening from day to day with regard to these small industries. The tourists who came here have heard of our bronze mirrors which probably Cleopatra used, and which are now produced at Aranmula. People want these bronze mirrors. I have been asked by friends in Europe and America to send them these bronze mirrors. I turned to the Director of Industries, I invoked the Sri Mulam Sashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institution, I remembered the existence of the Government Sales Depot. One has to wait for months to obtain a few mirrors. What is needed is a sufficiently close contact between enterprising concerns and capitalists between those who work up the raw materials and the financing agency. In the screwpine is a fortune for any capitalist who will think of that from the point of view of what I may call enlightened selfishness.

Now about canning Pineapple is sold in London in certain seasons at about 5 s and 7 s. 6 d., for each fruit. Where do they get pineapple from? They get them from Malaya. It is further off from England than Travancore. The Malaya producers get together and form themselves into syndicates, companies and co-operative societies and charter space in refrigerated ships and export them. Such co-operation does not take place here. But on the other hand what is found here is that, during the season, the fruit is wasted and thrown away in the streets, to be used by cattle when not trampled upon. That is why, at the risk of reiteration, I want to impress upon this honourable House the fact that our industrial development is only possible if we are not shy of investing capital in these ventures ; and that is why enterprises with foreign capital are found to be more successful. I do not suppose that people should throw their money into such ventures without any definite aim. But they must go into the matters connected with that enterprise very carefully and find out all the unfavourable aspects. If the favourable aspects outweigh and are more impressive than the unfavourable aspects, let them put their money in it. Let us take the case of cottage industries. In all these cases, what is the important factor to be considered? Who is to sell the articles produced? Who is to advertise them? And who is to pay the

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middlemen's commission ? Government cannot do it. If we appoint a Goveanment officer and ask him to pay some commission for the purpose of sale, the honourable members in the Public Accounts Committee and in the open House would ask "To whom was the commission paid? How much of it was paid? How much has struck enroute" such questions are natural but out of place in a purely commercial venture. Industrial revival and regeneration are not possible without a re-orientation of our ideas about capital. There are hundred directions in which foreign capital wants to come in. I may inform the honourable members that, as far as it lies in their power, the policy of the Government is to discourage the coming in of foreign capital excepting in absolutely essential and necessary cases, and we have been waiting for the revival of activity on the part of indigenous capital. The question is not any dearth of capital only it is shy. That shyness has to be conquered, battered down.

Now, turning to the advertisement side, as I indicated elsewhere, Government have appreciated the value of tourist traffic. Most small countries in the world live on their scenary. The Swiss have been described as a nation of hotel keepers. Switzerland, Italy Austria, Hungary and large portions of Checho Slovakia, some portions of Germany, and California, all these localities live on tourists. What do they gain ? There are natural features which are advertised, exploited, and beautiful folders and handbooks are published about them. People come and go and spend their money on the hotels and shops articles and products of the place. From next month, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons will be appointed as the Tourist Agency of Travancore. Their duty will be to advertise Travancore in every Capital in the world, and they will be paid certain percentage of the net profit which Government make. In order to advertise Travancore, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons are opening what may be called the Travancore room or window in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, New York, Singapore, Colambo and Bombay. The London rooms are getting ready now, and the other rooms will be ready shortly. Cooks are one of the largest corporations in the world, and they will be all right as advertising agents. We want some other agency to act as our commission agents. It is an open invitation, and also an open challenge. Let our people in various places take up the work. I am saying that, in the full sense of my responsibility. If they can take up such work we shall make financial arrangement with them. They must have immediate contacts with the merchants here, with the wholesale producers here. After the Trade Agency in Bombay failed, this Government wanted if possible, that the work should be done by people within the State. Was there any agency to do the work better than

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[President.]

the tradesman of the State, the commercial men in the State and the commercial organisations in the State? If they are not alert in this respect, well, we cannot help it. We asked them to combine into a syndicate or corporation to which Government would hand over all the money set apart for the Trade Agency. As I said elsewhere, even for our copra, cocoanuts and coir there are good markets even in India in spite of the competition from Ceylon. Cocoanuts and copra can be sent to the Kathiawar States, Rajputana Sindh and the Punjab which are good centres for selling them. But there is not enough push and initiative or advertising instinct, or advertising practice, so far as this or any other industry is concerned. It is to be hoped that the honourable members of the Legislature, composed of public men, who have the welfare of the State at heart, will do all that is necessary for enabling a new spirit to spring up among our people, *viz.*, to let them learn to take legitimate risks without which large profits are unattainable.

Now something was said of the Rubber Factory. I want to make the position clear. Let us contrast the Rubber Factory and the Sugar Factory. Government have spent a lot of money on both the ventures. What can Government do? They cannot do anything on the direction of making commercial products to suit the taste of the buying public, and to push those products into the markets.

The Rubber Factory, let me say in the quality of its products, had nothing to complain about. There was a foreign expert, Mr. Helen, and after him a local expert, Mr. Unnithan. I am convinced that those experts knew the scientific side of the business very well. The products of the factory, so far as they went, were alright. But the way in which the factory was run, I say with all respect to the people concerned in it, was perhaps lacking in practical business instincts. To produce knick knacks by the dozens and hundreds, without ascertaining and securing the markets for those products, and to be the auxiliary of the birth control movement to a large extent without knowing whether the sponsor of that movement will buy the Rubber Factory's appliances is not the way to deal with a commercial concern What should have been done is to put all these ornamental and comparatively unnecessary things on one side and to concentrate on one or two products which matter. There is no use of crying over spilt milk. What the Government propose to do is that if a local enterprise or company, or local merchants or capitalists, will take up that factory and engage the best possible experts and run it on commercial lines for their own profit, Government will gladly hand it over to them on favourable terms. If, after waiting for a while Government have to take

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